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"Knowledge is power."

MEANS OF

EDUCATION

AND SELF CULTURE
OFFERED DAYWORKERS
By the CITY OF BUFFALO

"Every person has two educations, one which he receives from others and one, more important, which he gives himself."—GIBBON.

"BUFFALO MEANS BUSINESS"

1909

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"The civilized world now recognizes the necessity of popular education. In a government of the people such as this, intelligence should be universal. In such a government, to be ignorant is not merely to be weak, it is to be dangerous to the common welfare."—BISHOP SPALDING.

The Buffalo Public Library

The Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences

The Buffalo Historical Society

The Grosvenor Library

The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy and Night Schools

Provided by the City of Buffalo for the Free Use of all Residents

Published by the Institutions Described

"A complete general education fits a man to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously all the offices of peace and war."—MILTON.

THE means which Buffalo offers to all residents for education increase as the demand is made apparent.

At one time all that was thought necessary was to provide elementary schools for the children, the greater part of whom can attend them but a few years. This training teaches them to read, to write and to cipher—all else must be gained after the school period is past unless they are fortunate enough to be able to go through a high school or are of a still smaller number who go to college.

While each additional year at school is an advance on the road, yet all school training is but a start and education must continue through after years if one is to make the most of life.

Those workers who have had only the elementary training, in constantly increasing numbers, are realizing their handicap and are striving to remove it. The growing use of all means of "out of school" education prove this.

Buffalo is giving a great deal of help to all its residents who need and want knowledge to enlarge and enrich their lives by providing public libraries and night schools, and aiding the societies devoted to History, Science and Art, so that all may share their benefits. The purpose of this pamphlet is to state

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"The education received at school and college is but a beginning . . . and is far less ours than that which we acquire by our own diligent and persevering effort."—SAMUEL SMILES.

"A man whose mind has been mostly fallow ground will not easily take to the mental plow and hoe; but when he does persevere he will find the natural law operate on his side, the law which ordains joy for the sweat of the brain as well as for the sweat of the brow."—HUGH BLACK.

what this means so that all may know the resources in books, collections, apparatus and people provided for the education of those who cannot attend the schools.

There are in Buffalo 62 grammar schools, four high schools and a teachers' training school conducted by the city; a state normal school; professional schools of the University of Buffalo; an art school; a large system of parochial schools and excellent private schools providing for a great variety of educational need. It is the aim of the societies described in this pamphlet to supplement the work of all schools, but to emphasize the help offered to those who are educating themselves.

"The true test of civilization is, not the census, nor the size of the cities, nor the crops—no, but the kind of man the country turns out."—EMERSON.

Main Library Building
Washington, Broadway, Ellicott and Clinton Streets

The Buffalo Public Library contains 250,000 volumes which are cared for by a staff of people whose work it is to make them available to those who need them.

It is supported by the people of Buffalo and is maintained for the use and help of all residents, each of whom is entitled to its privileges—to the home use of its books and to the help and assistance of its staff.

It aims to broaden and enrich life by the best companionship.

It aims to provide the book you need to help you in your study or work.

It aims to provide the books needed in any course of reading in general literature, as well as technical books for the study of all industries and trades.

It aims to advise readers as to the best books for any particular purpose and to find material in any line of research.

Books are now a necessity for the study of almost every subject, as well as for general culture, and it is the purpose of the library to supply them.

The most able men in your line of work have put the result of their experience on record—in books.

You can get many years of experience from a single book.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING

is near the business center of the town and occupies the entire block bounded by Washington, Broadway, Ellicott and Clinton streets, and all activities of the Library are directed from this building. More books go from it into the hands of the people than from any like building in the country.

THE VESTIBULE

opens from the Broadway front and gives access directly to the Circulating Department, and, by stairway and elevator, to the Reference Department, the Periodical Department, and the Children's Rooms.

THE CIRCULATING DEPARTMENT

is directly opposite the front door. All grown people who would like books to read at home are welcome here.

THE REGISTRY DESK

is at the left as one enters the Circulating Department, and all who wish to borrow books should first register here on a form provided. For the protection of the public property it is necessary that each person should be identified as a resident of Buffalo with a definite address, and when this has been done cards will be given.

People on the Library staff are there to help you—they expect questions.

If the Library has not the book you need, it may be able to get it if you leave a request.

CARDS

Two cards are given to each person. On the card printed in black, one book of any class may be drawn. On the card printed in red no novels or stories can be taken. The two cards are meant to supplement one another, so that each person may have one book for study or information and in addition a story for pleasure or recreation, but two books for study may be had if preferred. It is always necessary to bring these cards when wishing to draw books.

THE BOOKS

and these—not the buildings—are really the "Library," now number more than 250,000. All of them except

Registration Desk

If you wish advice on books for special reading, consult the Heads of Departments.

Return and Request Windows

reference books and some very rare or expensive volumes which must not be taken from the fireproof building, may be borrowed for home reading. If one knows exactly the book he wants it may be asked for by title at the Request Window of the Delivery Counter.

THE DELIVERY COUNTER

or Loan Desk is the chief exchange point of the library and is directly opposite the entrance. All books are returned here, under the crossed flags, and

"All a university can do for us is—teach us to read."—CARLYLE.

here any wished books may be asked for. It is not necessary to search the catalogues for any book of which you know the title. Ask at the Request Window, giving the title as accurately as may be, and the author if known. Lists of books made up at home are useful as memoranda at the library. It is well to remember that 70,000 other people are drawing books, and the law of chances does not permit that each one shall always be able to get the most desired book. It is always possible to get something interesting to read and the library assistants are glad to help to the limit of their time and strength.

THE CARD CATALOGUE

Persons who want to read on a certain subject and want to know what the Library owns on that subject will be interested in the card catalogue, which is in the cabinet along the wall to the left as one enters the Circulating Department. It is the record of all books in the Library and may be used exactly as one uses a dictionary, each book being recorded under its *author's name,* under its *title,* and under its *subject* (if it is not fiction). For example, John Ruskin's *Unto this last* may be found by looking under R for the author's name, *Ruskin,* or under U for the title, *Unto,* or under E for the subject, *Economics.* The card catalogue is for the use of all, and any assistant will show just how to use it.

"Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.—ADDISON.

"Studious let us sit, and hold high converse with the mighty dead."—THOMSON.

THE OPEN SHELF DEPARTMENT

is specially for the use of those who wish something good to read but have no very definite idea as to just what they want. The rooms adjoin the main room of the Circulating Department on the right and they serve two purposes,—first, as the main reading room of the Library, where one may spend a spare hour or two over a favorite old book or an attractive new one, and, second, as a select library of many of the best popular books on all subjects, where borrowers may select as they please for home use. This "open shelf" collection is chosen with great care and in it are included many of the great books of all time, many new

Charging Desk Open Shelf Room

"Books are the ever-burning lamps of accumulated wisdom."—CARLYLE.

"Books should to one of these four ends conduce,—
For wisdom, piety, delight, or use."

attractive books on modern lines of thought and information, and the best of fiction, old and new. A good number of German and French books are included in the open shelf collection. All books in these rooms may be examined at leisure, they may be read in the rooms, or, after being charged at the desk next the exit, may be taken home. All books represented here are also found in the stack.

THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

occupies the north wing of the building on the second floor, access being had by both elevator and stairway from the entrance vestibule. On open shelves are arranged encyclopedias, dictionaries of many kinds, atlases, and other books needed for quick reference. The Reference librarian and his assistants will search out information on subjects brought to them and books from all departments will be brought here for consultation. The reference books shelved in these rooms are for library use only and are not issued for home reading.

In the ante-room of the Reference Department, in cabinets along the wall, is the card catalogue of the Library of Congress, so far as it is completed, deposited here by courtesy of that library.

THE PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

occupies the attractive room in the angle of the building on the second floor. In an open case, arranged

"The true university of these days is a collection of books."—CARLYLE.

"Few can hope for real success in any art, trade or craft who do not make use of books."

alphabetically by titles, are about three hundred magazines and serial publications for use in the room. Many extra copies of the more popular magazines are taken by the library for home use and may be had in the Circulating Department.

BRANCHES AND STATIONS

are established in various parts of the city far from the main building. The same library cards are good at the main library or any of its branches. While the number of books in these local libraries is small, the resources of the main library can be used from them. Any desired book will be sent to a branch library when asked for.

The Joseph P. Dudley Branch, 503 South Park Avenue.

The William Ives Branch, on the corner of Broadway and Playter Street, in the Dom Polski.

The Lafayette Branch in the Lafayette High School.

The stations have no deposits of books, but do have daily communication with the main library. If carefully made lists of books wanted, or requests for books on any particular subject, are left at any station, satisfactory results should be secured.

"Every book that we take up without a purpose is an opportunity lost of taking up a book with a purpose."—HARRISON.

Living in Buffalo gives you the right to use the Public Library.

B. Keller & Deuchler, 739 Seneca Street.
C. William E. Lemon, 897 Tonawanda Street.
D. Ellis T. Lathbury, 72 Forest Avenue.
E. John Deckup, 177 East Street.
F. J. F. Hermann, 2648 Main Street.
G. E. W. Hodson, Seneca and Elk Streets.
H. W. L. Krummell, 2340 Seneca Street.

Arrangements can be made by groups of people in any part of the city to borrow a small traveling library for club or neighborhood use.

"Reading means taking advantage of the observations and thoughts and opinions of others which are so bountifully stored up for us in books."—HUGH BLACK.

The Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences

Hayes School of Natural Science

The Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences of which the Hayes School of Natural Science now forms a part, occupies two floors of the Public Library Building, centrally located on the block bounded by Washington, Broadway, Ellicott and Clinton Streets, where are displayed its valuable scientific collections which are at all times open freely to the public in its Museum, as is also its scientific reference library of about 6,000 volumes, and its lecture room in which an important part of its educational work is daily carried on.

The Society was organized in 1861 and incorporated January 27, 1863, its purpose being to promote the study of the Natural Sciences, to stimulate and encourage original scientific research, and especially to provide for the people of our city, free instruction in

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"The true object of science is to lead the mind of man towards its noble destination—knowledge of truth."—CUVIER.

"Happy the man whose lot it is to know the secrets of the earth."—EURIPIDES.

those sciences and thus to further educational work in Buffalo by every means in its power.

By stairway or elevator to the basement floor the visitor reaches the Society's lecture room where by special arrangement with the City's Department of Public Instruction, every morning at 10.30 and every afternoon at 2 o'clock through the school year the public school children of the grammar school grades come for their instruction in elementary science by the Society's lecturer whose talks upon Physiology, Tropical Products, Bees, Birds, Geography and the mineral and other natural resources of the United States are finely illustrated by stereopticon views and by all the laboratory experiments which are illustrative in the several courses of study. In the bird talks, actual specimens of birds are first shown and described and then a series of pictures is thrown upon the screen, showing the homes of the birds and the enemies which are liable to attack them. For illustrating the habits of bees, a hive of live bees is used, the walls being made of glass so that bees and comb can be plainly seen. Bee keeping utensils are explained and a beautiful series of slides shows the bees at work upon the flowers. At the close of each lecture the collections of the Museum are visited by the children under the guidance of their teachers. Cases are especially arranged for each of the several grades, showing the

"As the light of the untried world to the infant, so is the dawning of the light resting over the unexplored realms of science to the student."—O. W. HOLMES.

coal and iron, the mineral products and other valuable resources of the United States; the actual tropical products such as cocoa, vanilla, cocoanuts, coffee, rubber, etc., as well as exhibits illustrative of anatomy, physiology, methods of aboriginal life, the implements and hand-made products of Indians and other primitive peoples, covering the work of the year in that direction as prescribed by the public schools.

In this lecture room is also given a series of weekly public lectures of a popularly scientific character which begin in November and end in May and form an important part of the Society's educational work. Admission cards to these lectures are given without charge to all who apply at the office for them.

In the vestibule at the foot of the elevator will be found the Ward series of skeleton casts of the gigantic creatures of the Tertiary period; the great Megatherium, the Glyphtodon, that enormous fossil armadillo; skulls and tusks of the Dinotherum, the Mammoth and the Mastodon, while in the lecture room is the cast of the great antediluvian tortoise, the Colossochelys Atlas.

In one of the adjoining rooms is shown the Bennett Collection of fossils from the water lime group near Buffalo, the largest collection of the Euripterids in the world, embracing many type specimens. In the hallway are the tall cases containing the Clinton Herbarium of about 24,000 specimens collected by Hon.

"The laws of Nature are the thoughts of God."—ZSCHOKKE.

George W. Clinton, the first President of the Society, and in the rear rooms may be seen some of the geological collections of the Society; the beautiful mineralogical collection which bears the name of the late Charles F. Wadsworth; the large meteorite from the Cañon Diablo in Arizona, and the large cases containing groups of mammals,—moose, elk, deer, bears, camel, mountain goats, etc., including the great group of mounted buffalo, one of the finest in the United States.

Taking the elevator to the third floor, the visitor finds in the vestibule a large collection of African implements and weapons; native spears, arrows, bows and shields, articles of dress, idols and fetishes, masks, basketry, musical instruments and drums, canoes, carved ivory, as well as elephant and hippopotamus tusks.

In room No. 2 are the cases illustrating the educational work in elementary science as before stated, and here is displayed many of the Society's Collections in Archaeology, the Wende Collection of American Indian implements, weapons and ornaments, beside numerous other cases filled with similar exhibits; a large collection of Mound Builder pottery; skulls taken from the western mounds as also from Indian village sites in our own state; an important collection of pottery from the province of Chiriqui in Central

"The best part of our knowledge is that which teaches us where knowledge leaves off and ignorance begins."—O. W. HOLMES.

"A love of Nature is the foundation stone of Truth."—PETER FRANDSEN.

America; basket work in great variety and modern pottery from the pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico; models of Indian houses, etc., etc. Here is also shown the fine group of Whistling Swans, carried over Niagara Falls in the spring of 1907.

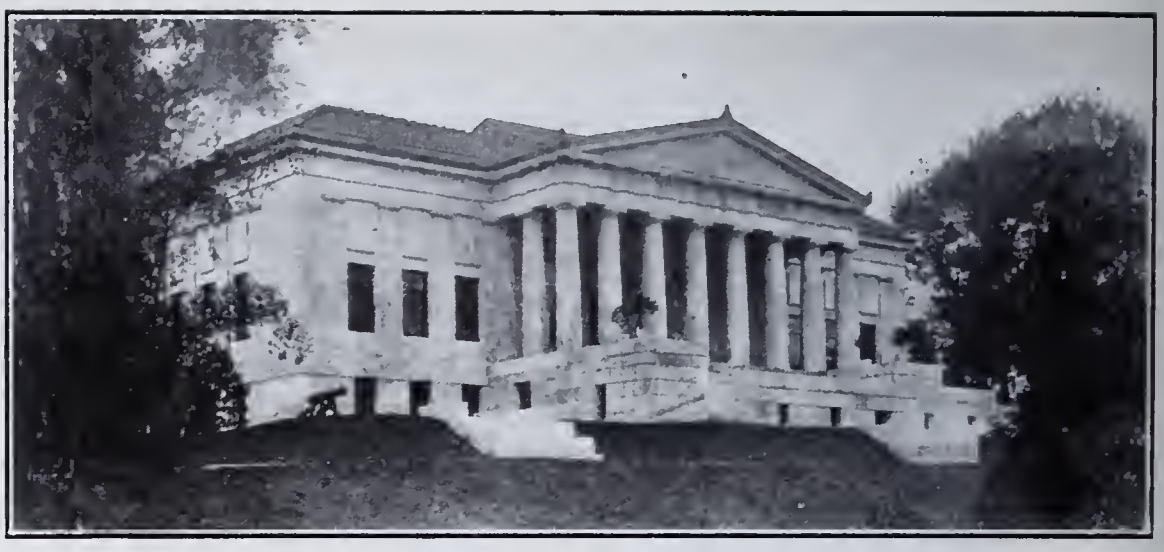
In room No. 3 are many cases filled with other interesting archaeological exhibits; Indian, Peruvian, Egyptian, etc., and upright cases containing the ornithological collections, including the Bodemeier Collection of foreign birds purchased many years since and very complete collections of our native birds. Those of New York State are assembled in one of the large cases for the convenience of students.

In room No. 4 are shown the corals and the Conchological Collections of the Society. These fill the entire room and are of great beauty and interest.

In room No. 5 is the Society's office and its Library of 6,000 volumes of scientific publications, of especial value as a library of reference for science study and open at all times for the free use of students and those who are interested in such work.

Visitors are always welcome and every facility for investigation will be extended by those in charge.

"Those who take honours in Nature's University, who learn the laws which govern men and things and obey them are really great and successful men in this world."—HUXLEY.



Historical Building
Delaware Park, Buffalo

Buffalo Historical Society

This institution, organized 1862, has since 1901 occupied its own building in Delaware Park (Elmwood Avenue entrance). The structure itself, cost upwards of $200,000, is of white marble, with a fine Doric portico. The most striking feature of the interior is a spacious central court, finished in polished black marble, with Ionic capitals and gilded cornices. It contains a bronze statue of Lincoln, numerous busts, memorial tablets and paintings.

The Historical Museums

In the basement is a collection of articles belonging to the early days of Buffalo and Western New York.

The North Hall, main floor, contains relics of the American Wars, especially of the Civil War, and the flags of several Western New York regiments; models and pictures of the Pan-American Exposition; a small

collection of Etruscan copper, pottery, beads, etc.; and miscellaneous articles of historical interest.

The upper floor, which is the principal museum, contains the Cottier, Scoville, Atkins, Silver and Benedict Indian collections; the Gen. Auman, Jordan, and other collections from the Philippines and Cuba; the James coin and medal collection; the Joseph C. Greene collection of casts and relics from Egypt, Assyria, Turkey and India; with many articles of a local or general historical value.

One room is devoted to the Julius E. Francis Lincoln collection, and to relics of the Civil War, portraits of the Presidents, etc.

A large Portrait Hall contains, besides many oil portraits, relics of Millard Fillmore, an original set of the Boydell Shakespeare engravings, etc.

Study clubs or pupils from the schools, singly or by classes, are welcomed at the building for study of any of the museum objects. Nearly 5,000 pupils visited the building for this purpose in 1908.

Libraries

1. The Historical Society library (20,000 volumes, many pamphlets and manuscripts) is devoted chiefly to the historical literature of the Niagara region, though it is rich in other departments of history, e. g., slavery, the Civil War, the War of 1812, biography and genealogy. It has a useful collection of New England town and local histories.

"Neh-ko, gah-gis-dah-yen-duk"—
"Other council fires were here before ours."

The *newspaper room* contains a large collection of early Western New York papers, and of other papers covering important periods in American history.

2. The John C. Lord library (11,000 volumes) and the library of Mrs. Millard Fillmore (600 volumes) occupy one room. The former collection is rich in early printed books, theological and standard literature prior to 1870.

3. The Marshall library, deposited with the Historical Society, contains about 1,000 volumes, many being rare, chiefly relating to the French in America, to Indians, and to local history.

The free use of all its literary properties is accorded to all who apply, under the usual rules of a reference library. The library is open daily, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Sundays and holidays.

Popular Lectures

From October to May the Society provides free lectures, usually of a historical character, on Sunday afternoons.

The museums and portrait halls are open free to the public, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; Sundays, 2 to 5 p. m.

Advantages of Membership

The Buffalo Historical Society does more for the public, without charge, than any other like organization in America. At the same time it recognizes its

obligations to the sustaining body of members, for whom it provides annually a course of lectures and other entertainments. Its series of historical volumes ("Publications", vols. I-XI, 1879-1907; vols. XII and XIII now in press), are sent free to all members, also to the Buffalo high schools; and are furnished in exchange to other historical societies and sold to libraries and schools throughout the country.

The Historical Building is one of the show places of Buffalo, and one of its most beautiful and popular resorts.

The Historical Society is the chief medium of Western New York for the collection and preservation of historical material. Its resources and the help of its staff are freely at the service of the general public.

Grosvenor Library
Franklin and Edward Streets

The Grosvenor Library is strictly a reference library. Although founded by an endowment it is largely supported by the city of Buffalo, receiving one fifth of the money appropriated annually by the city for library purposes. It is and always has been entirely free to the public, there being no membership or other special privileges connected with the institution. Being owned and maintained by the city of Buffalo its privileges and resources are for the free use of her citizens, and an equal welcome is extended to strangers and temporary residents.

As a reference library it aims to supply standard literature and the technical and more expensive works

"The great consulting-room of a wise man is a library."
—DAWSON.

The Grosvenor is the city reference library and has many books of design for the art worker not in the circulating libraries.

needed by the student. The books in many departments are kept on open shelves and those that are under lock are made as accessible to the student as circumstances will permit. It has a large and beautiful reading room with every convenience for readers and special study rooms for certain departments.

It contains a very complete and useful collection of books on local history and family records, an excellent assortment on architecture, decoration and the fine arts, and a very full representation on such subjects as history, biography, American poetry, and medicine, a complete set of the American and Canadian patent records and all the more important general reference books and sets of periodicals.

Seth Grosvenor, the founder of this library, was a merchant here in the early days of Buffalo, who later moved to New York City where he amassed most of his large fortune. On his death in 1857 the city of Buffalo received by bequest from his estate $30,000 as a permanent endowment for a public reference library, the income only to be used in the purchase of books, and $10,000 as the nucleus of a building fund to the latter of which the city later added another $10,000 and from this fund the present building was erected in 1895 at a cost of $100,000. The library was first opened to the public in 1870 in rented quarters in the old building of the Buffalo Savings Bank on the corner

There is no better school-room than the quiet reference library.

Grosvenor Library Reading Room

of Washington Street and Broadway. It now contains about 78,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets.

The Grosvenor library is located at the corner of Franklin and Edward streets, one block west of the Teck Theatre. It is open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days and from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. on Sundays.

"The self-educator's first and simplest aim should be to know and do well whatever he knows and does."—SPALDING.

Albright Art Gallery

The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy

Delaware Park (Elmwood Avenue)

The Albright Art Gallery is placed on Park lands with the understanding that the building shall be open to the public at certain times agreed upon. It is now open free to visitors every Saturday and every Sunday from 1 p. m. until 5 p. m. in winter and from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. in summer.

The palatial art building provided through the munificence of Mr. John Joseph Albright, of the city of Buffalo, contains the permanent collection of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy.

Many special exhibitions are given each year of the work of the best artists. These exhibitions are among the choicest in the country, and afford unusual opportunities to art students.

"Pictures are the record of the feeling and experience of other minds."

Night Schools

The city offers free systematic instruction in the evening schools in the subjects found in the following lists.

Particulars of entrance requirements and other detail can be had from the Department of Public Instruction in the Municipal Building, or from any of the school principals.

EVENING GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Twenty weeks — three evenings per week

School No. 1. English, sewing, millinery, mechanical drawing, joinery.

School No. 2. English (all Italian).

School No. 7. English, millinery, dressmaking.

School No. 20. English, sewing, dressmaking, cooking, joinery, mechanical drawing.

School No. 31. English, mechanical drawing, dressmaking, millinery, cooking, stenography, bookkeeping.

School No. 39. English, mechanical drawing, joinery, cooking, dressmaking, millinery, stenography, bookkeeping.

School No. 43. English, cooking, mechanical drawing, joinery, stenography, gymnasium.

School No. 44. English, cooking, stenography, dressmaking.

School No. 53. English, millinery, mechanical drawing, stenography, dressmaking, joinery.

School No. 57. English, cooking, dressmaking.

School No. 58. English, mechanical drawing, joinery, cooking, dressmaking, millinery, stenography.

TECHNICAL EVENING HIGH SCHOOL

Twenty-six weeks — three evenings per week

Architectural Drawing.
Arithmetic (for the trades)
Algebra (for the trades).
Chemistry.
Electricity.
Forging.
Gas Engineering.
Geometry.
Steam Engineering.
Joinery.
Machine Shop Practice.
Machine Design.
Mechanical Drawing.
Mechanics.
Pattern Making.
Plumbing.
Plane Surveying.
Sheet Metal Work.
Trigonometry.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Twenty weeks — three evenings per week

Algebra.
Analytical Geometry.
Business Arithmetic.
Business English.
Bookkeeping.
Commercial Law.
Chemistry.
English.
Freehand Drawing.
French.
German.
Latin.
Parliamentary Law and Debate.
Physiology.
Spanish.
Stenography.
Trigonometry.
U. S. History and Civics.
Water Color Work.
Geometry.

1909

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